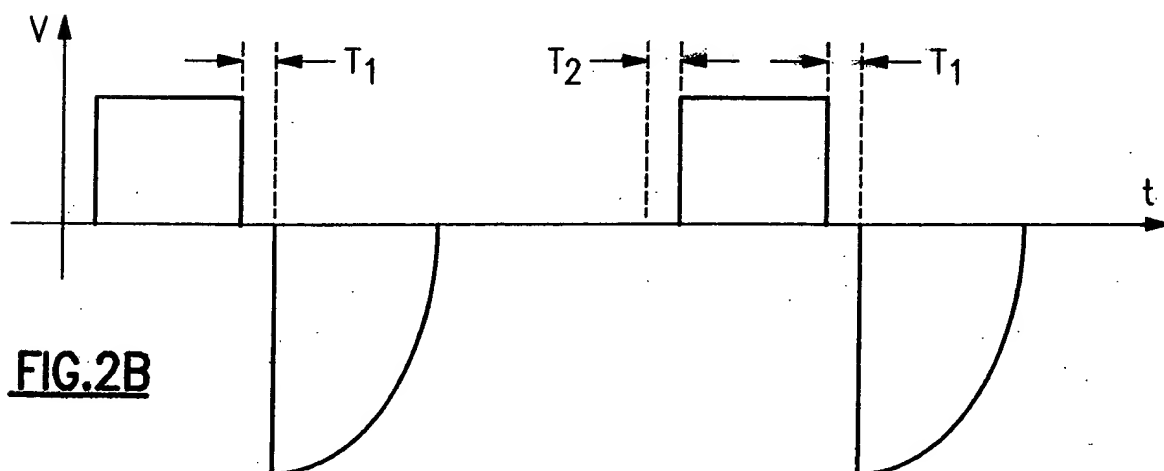
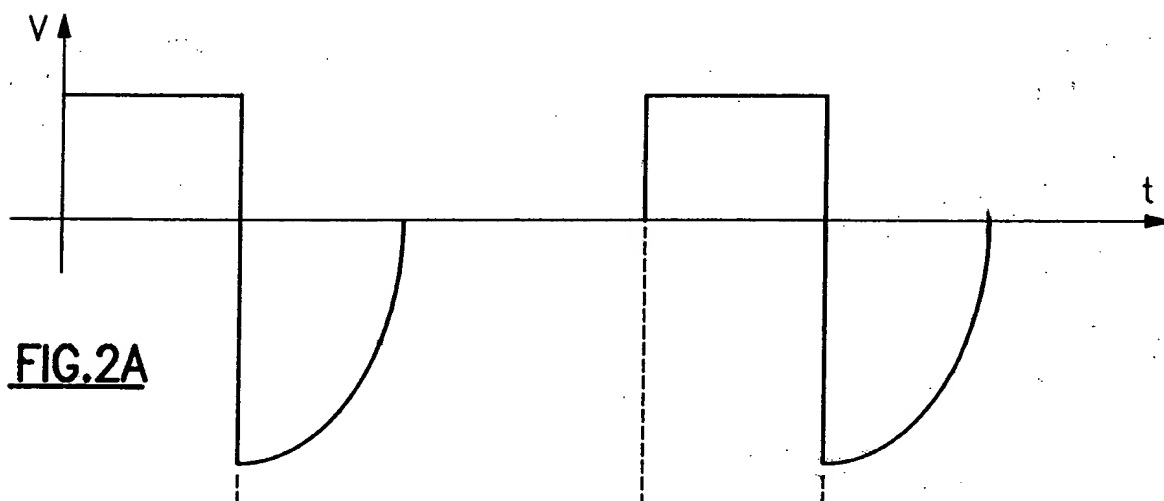
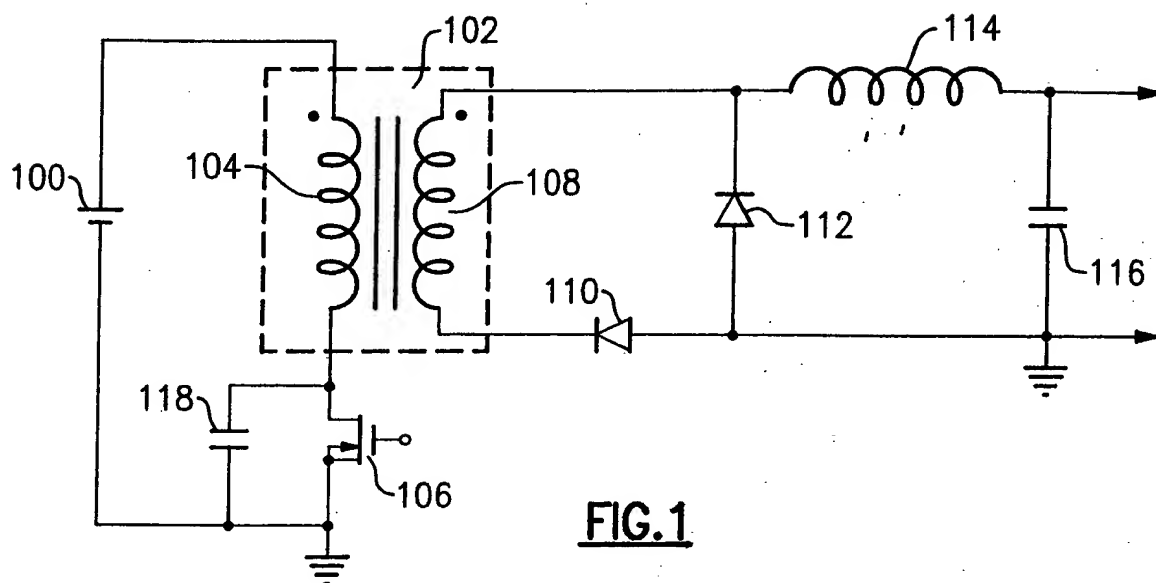


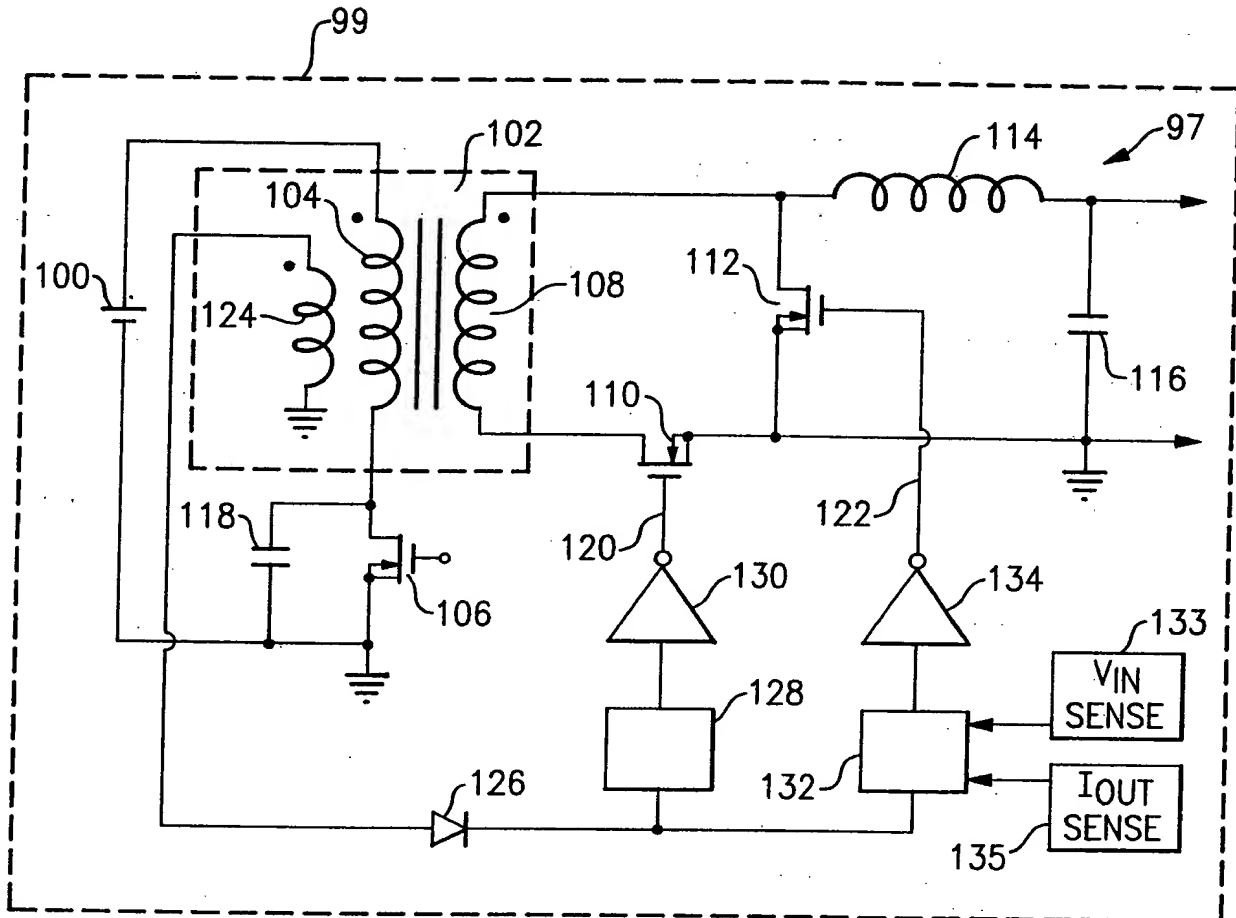


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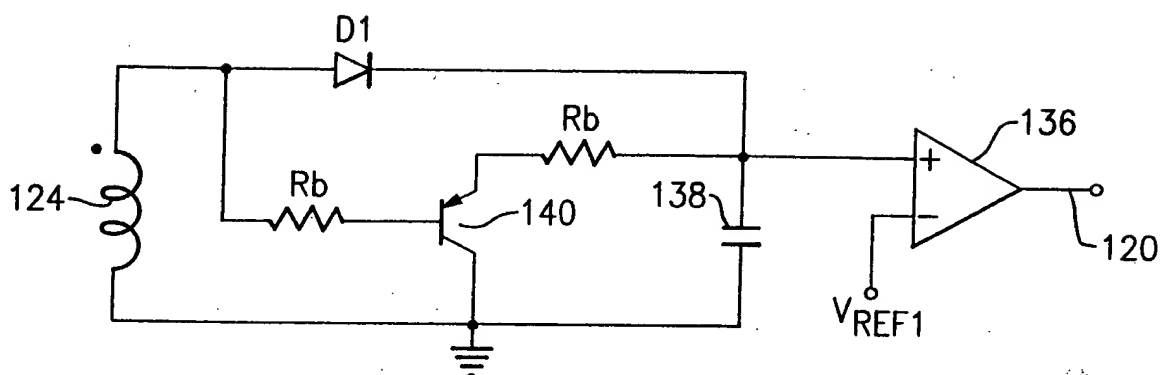
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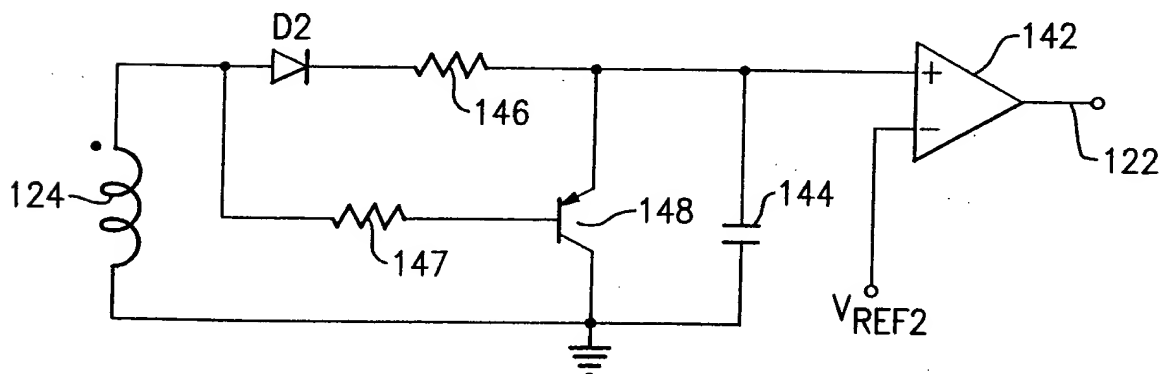
**FIG. 3**



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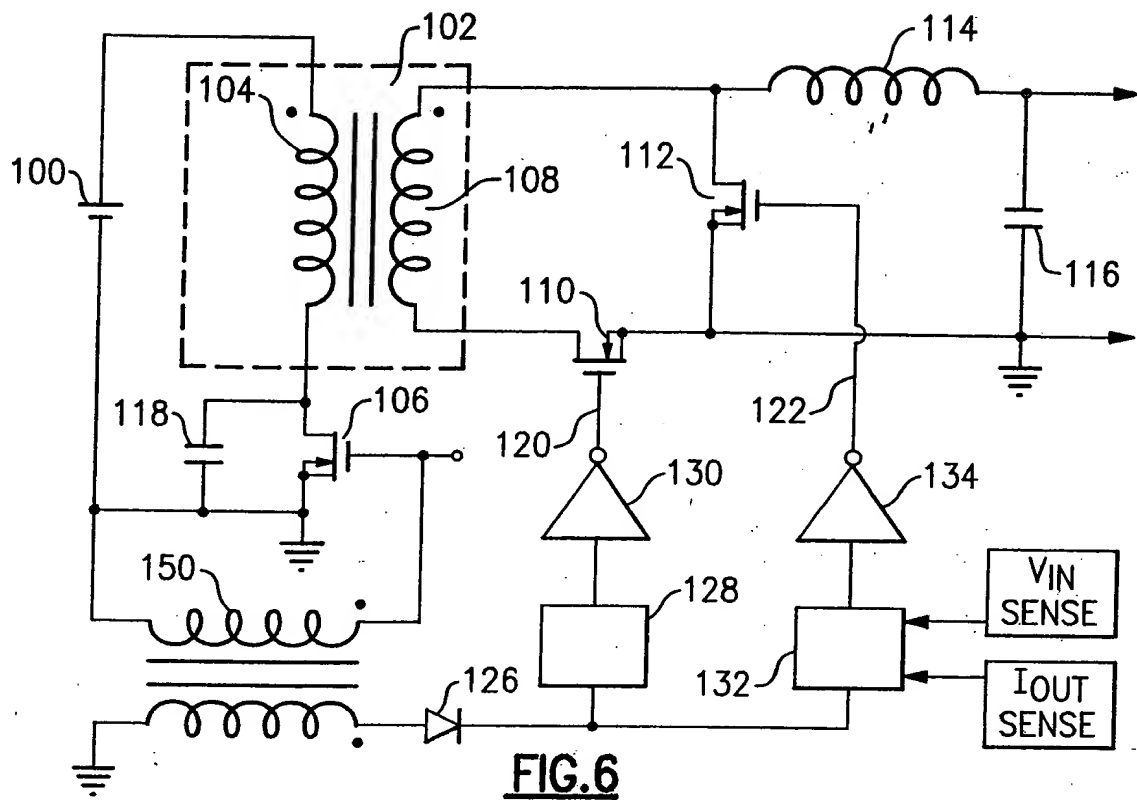


**FIG. 4**

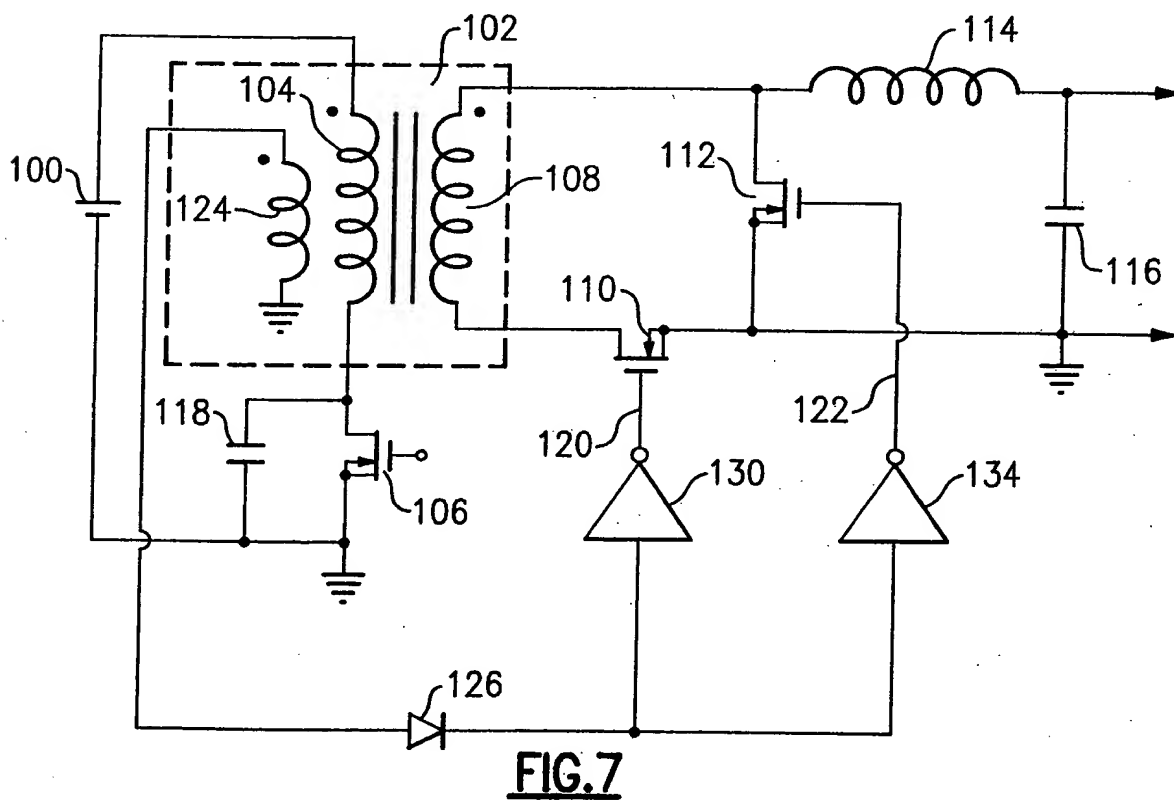


**FIG. 5**

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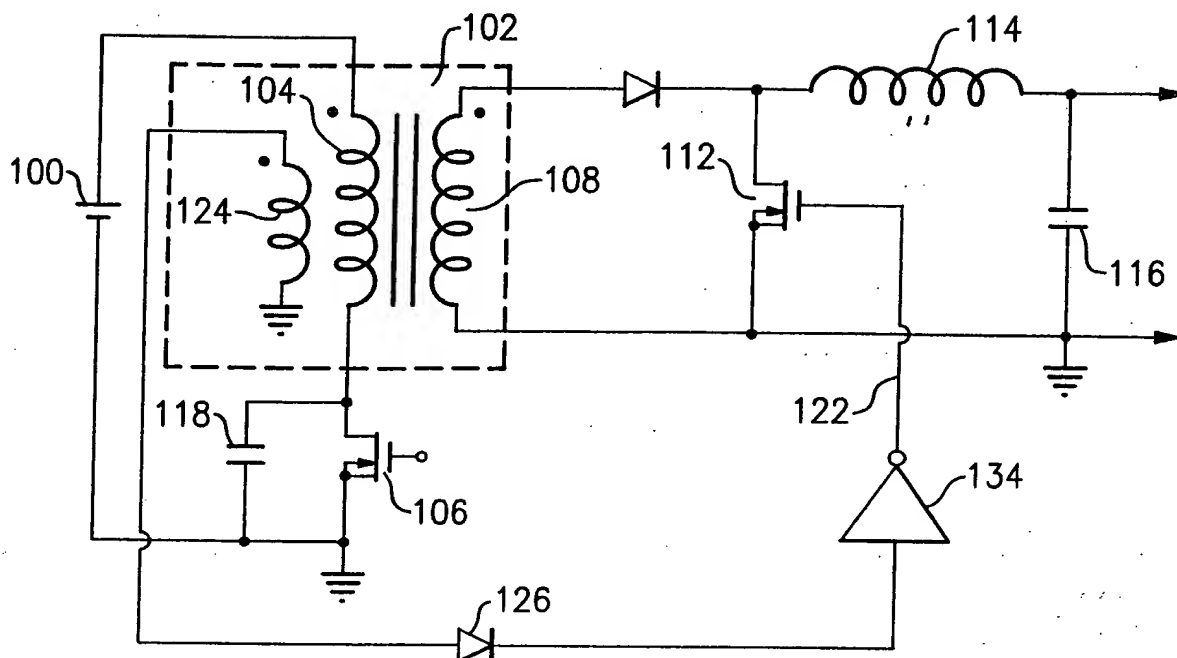


**FIG. 6**

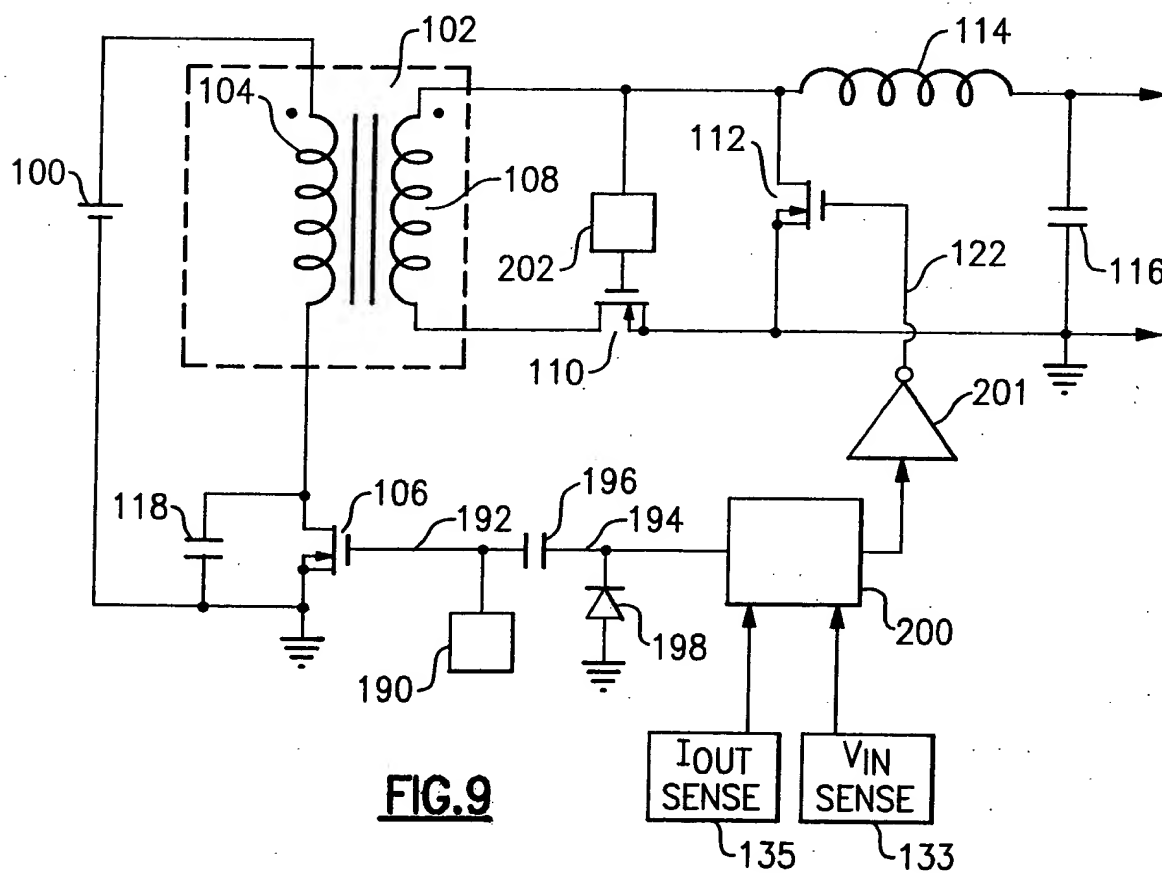


**FIG. 7**

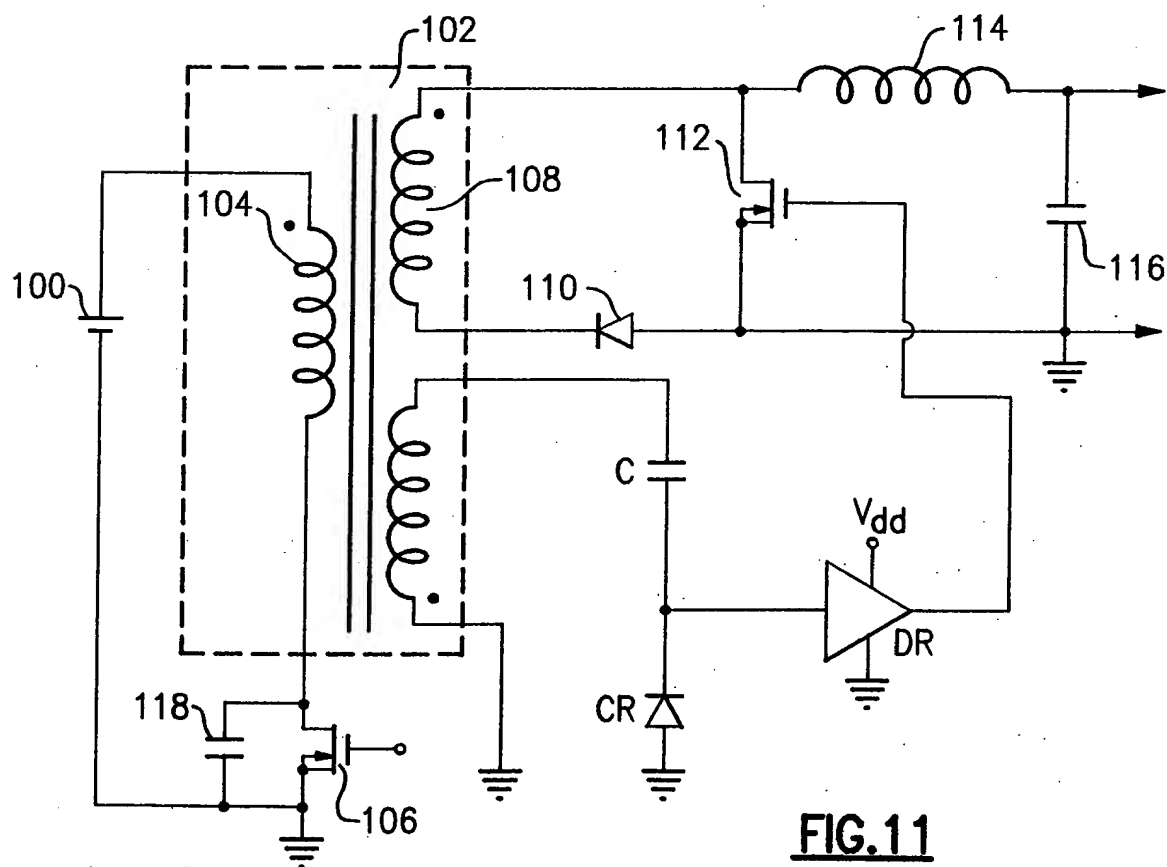
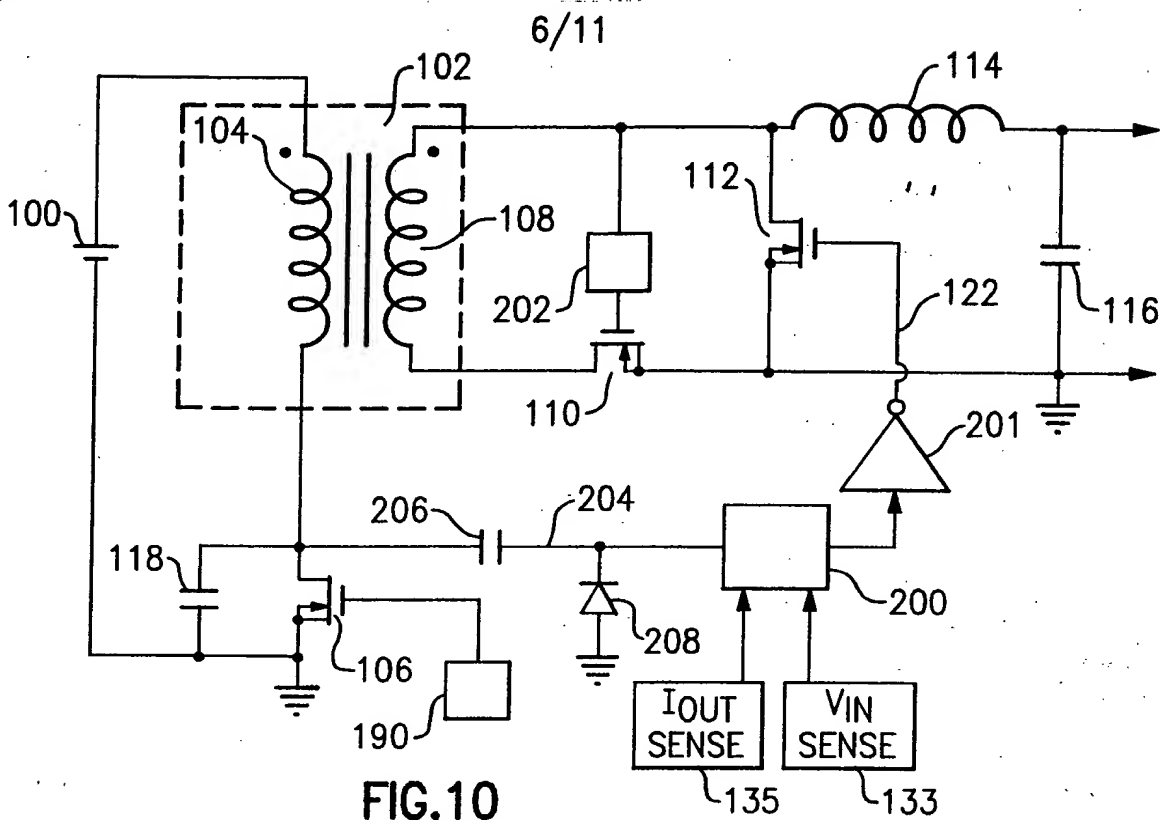
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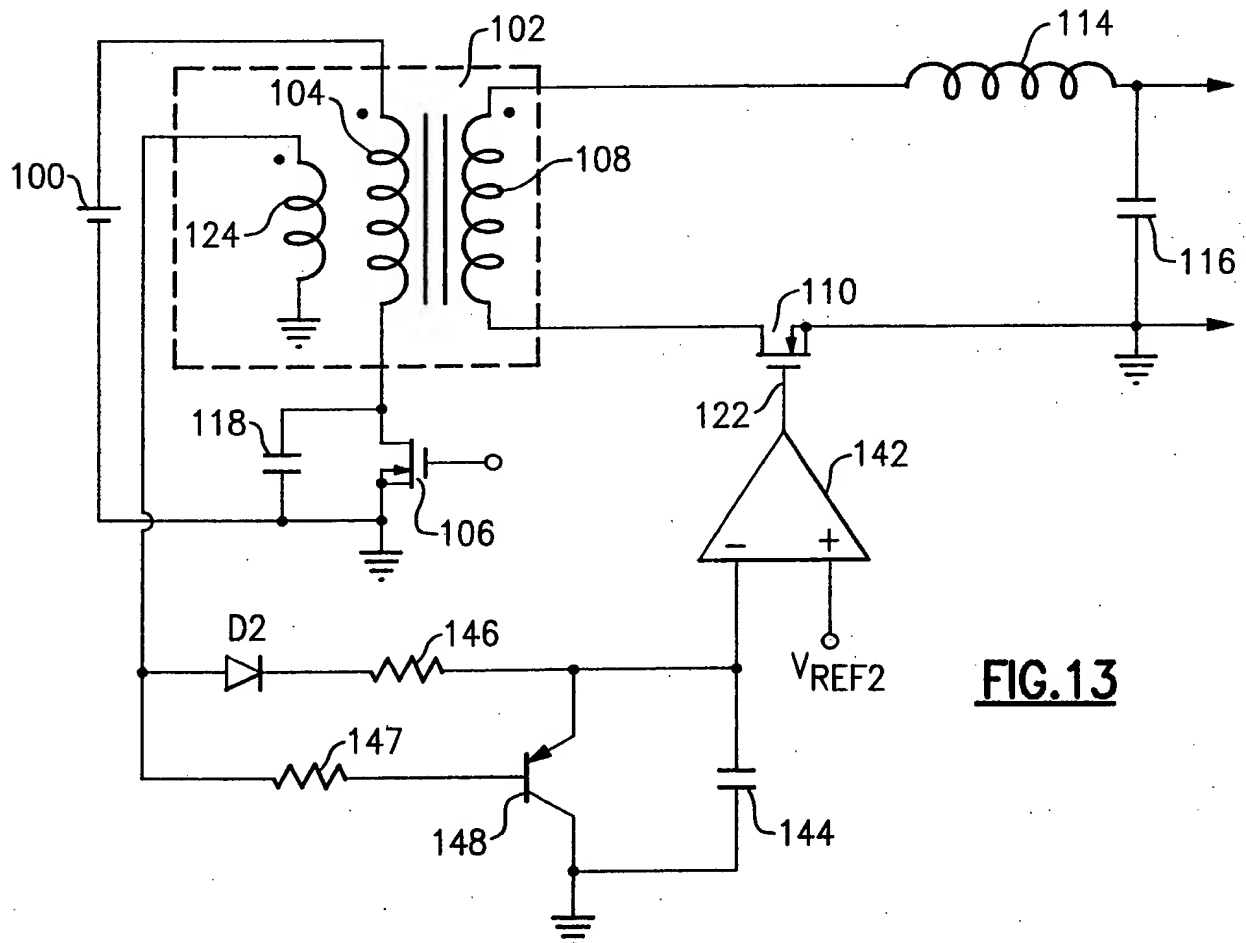
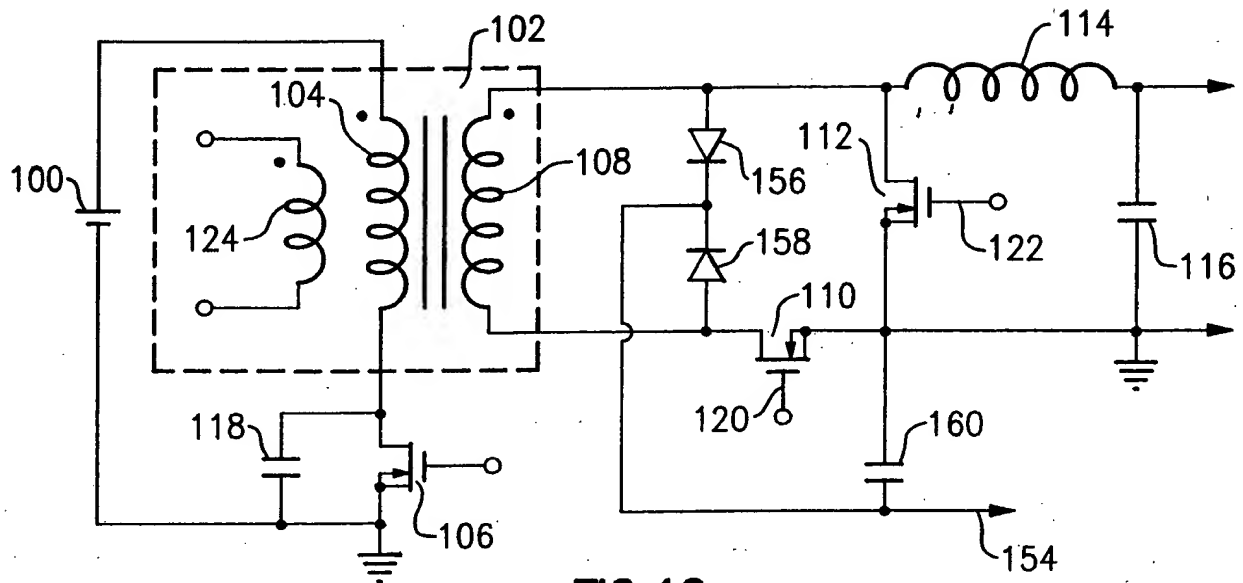
**FIG. 8**



**FIG. 9**

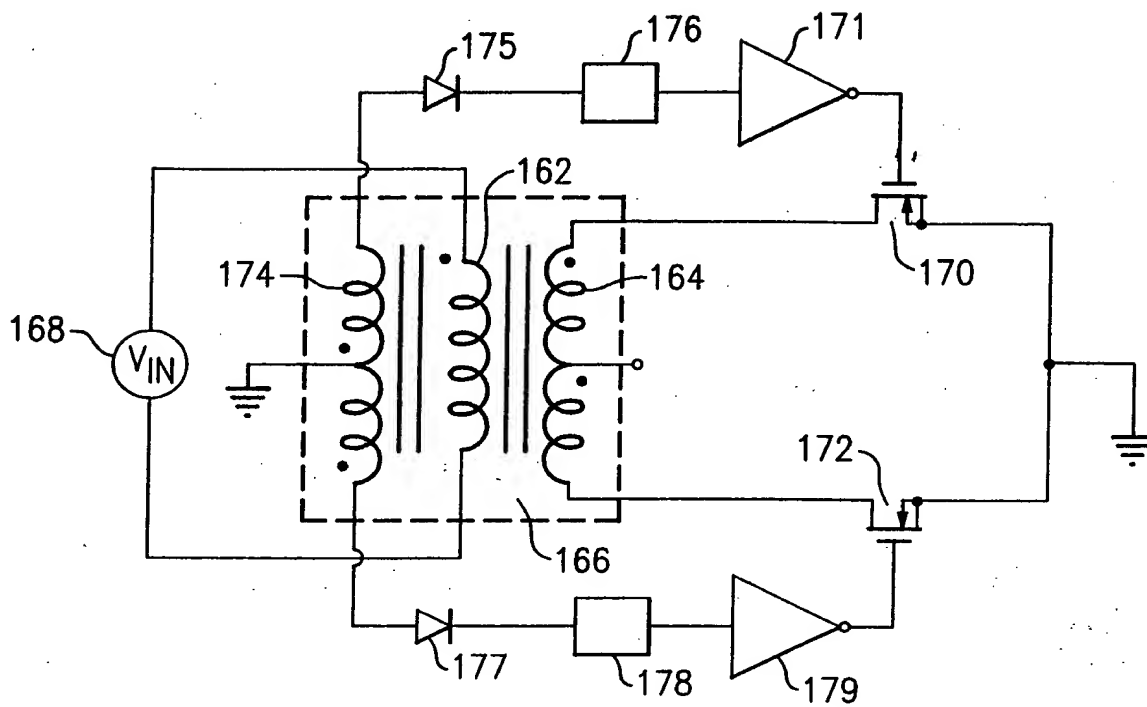


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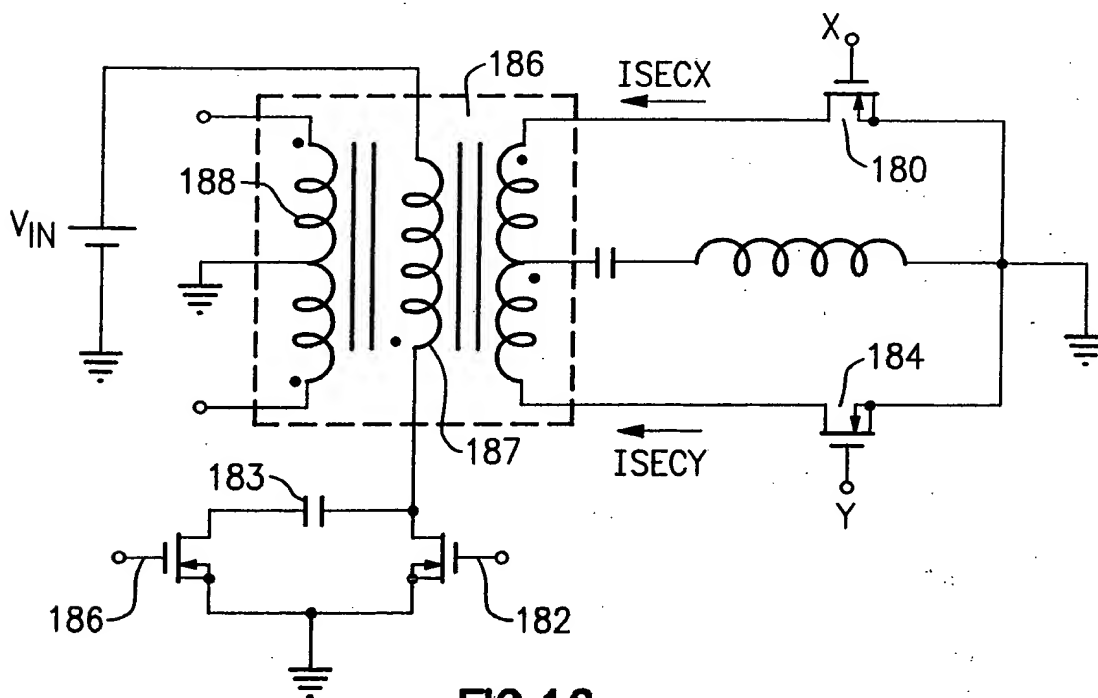


**FIG.14**

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**FIG. 15**



**FIG. 16**

The diagram shows a power factor correction (PFC) converter circuit. It starts with an input voltage source  $V_{IN}$  connected to a MOSFET 305. The MOSFET 305 is in series with an inductor 102. The other end of the inductor 102 is connected to a diode 307. The output of the diode 307 is connected to a second stage. This second stage consists of a diode 308 in series with a resistor 309. The output of the resistor 309 is connected to a diode 313. The other end of the diode 313 is connected to a MOSFET 315. The output of the MOSFET 315 is connected to a diode 314. The output of the diode 314 is connected to a capacitor 317. The other end of the capacitor 317 is connected to a diode 316. The output of the diode 316 is connected to a load, represented by a circle with a plus sign and a ground symbol. The circuit is grounded at several points: the negative terminal of  $V_{IN}$ , the source of MOSFET 305, the gate of MOSFET 305, the cathode of diode 307, the cathode of diode 308, the source of MOSFET 315, the cathode of diode 313, the negative terminal of the load, and the negative terminal of the capacitor 317.

**FIG. 20**